





# TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

## OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent for the sale of the paper. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the paper.

ROBERTS & LONDON are our authorized agents for the sale of the paper. They are located at Chicago—155 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for the sale of the paper. They are located at New York City—253 Broadway.

NATHAN A. BROWN is our authorized agent for the sale of the paper. He is located at New York City—253 Broadway.

## The Burnside Expedition.

We have at last reliable news of the Burnside Expedition. As will be recollected, the expedition left Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th ult., and consisted of 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th ult., having been greatly retarded by severe storms which prevailed during that time. After their arrival at Hatteras, says a dispatch, they experienced a series of unparalleled storms, so that at times it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet. After the storm, it was discovered that no vessel drawing over seven feet three inches could pass into Pamlico Sound, and that no vessel drawing over thirteen feet could pass outside the bar, unless skillfully piloted. Consequently the City of New York struck on the outside of the bar. She had a cargo valued at \$200,000, of powder, rifles, and bombs, and proved a total loss. Her crew were saved. The steamer Pocahontas went ashore and also became a total wreck. She had on board 90 valuable horses, belonging to the Tybee Island battery, some of which were valued at \$500 each. The Graple Shot parted, swamped and went down. Her crew was saved. The steamers Louisiana, Eastern Queen and Votiger also went ashore, the latter of which will probably get off. Several unknown schooners loaded with oats were lost.

The water vessels attached to the expedition had not reached their destination at the date of our dispatches, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels, and a vessel on shore, the most terrible suffering must have occurred among the troops. As it was, the water casks were composed of old whisky, camphene, and kerosene oil casks. It is thought the pilots of Hatteras are proved to be traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore. Gen. Burnside had succeeded in getting over the bar one half of his vessels, including all his gunboats and 7000 men. The General has been indefatigable, and is confident of the ultimate success of his expedition.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet says the loss of the cargo of the City of New York would seriously interfere with the efficiency of the Expedition, there being a good supply of material aboard other vessels.

Different reports are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who came in say that the rebels are completely frightened and will not make a stand. Another report is that large masses of troops are concentrated in the vicinity, and still another story is confirmed by many that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstacles in way of our progress to Norfolk. The rebels keep a good look out on our movements with their gunboats. Two of them made their appearance after the storm, but disappeared when chased.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Our State Legislature has gone to work in good earnest, a large number of important bills, memorials and joint resolutions having already been passed, among the most important of which is a bill to provide for a system of common schools. The bill abolishes the office of State Superintendent, and makes the Secretary of State ex officio Superintendent.

A bill suspending the privilege of all persons aiding the rebellion against the United States, of prosecuting and defending actions in the courts of this State, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

We have not room to publish a report of the proceedings, but when anything of interest to our readers occurs in either House, we shall let them know it.

Taylor, of the Hudson Times, in his issue of the 25th ult., is rather severe on our neighbors of the Polk County Press. "Be aisy," Horace, "be aisy; if you can't be aisy, be aisy as you can."

## A Bad Movement.

An effort is being made in the Legislature to throw off the penalty and interest on delinquent taxes, which, if carried through, will work great injustice to residents, who are generally prompt in paying their taxes, and offer to non-residents, who seldom pay, a bonus for being delinquent.

The law passed last winter, in its results to this county, effected no good whatever. The fact of the matter is, it originated with the "land sharks" in and around the Capital, and was passed for the special benefit of Ramsey county, and with the exception perhaps of that county, has worked injuriously to the State.

If Ramsey county wishes an abatement of the penalties and costs on her back taxes, let a special act be passed for her benefit, but we protest against anything of the kind being done for this county. The people do not want such a law, and the Legislature should not force it upon them. If such laws are passed every year, it will not be long before the residents will "get their eyes open," and, like the non-resident speculators, refuse to pay at all, and wait to be relieved by bad legislation.

We observe that memorials are being sent to the Legislature from some counties, praying that no abatement be made, and suggest that something of the kind be forwarded to that body from this county. It can do no harm and may result in good. Let our Representatives, also, use every endeavor to prevent this outrage upon their constituents from being perpetrated. Dr. Whiting, our efficient member of the House, gave his influence and vote against the measure last year, and we are confident will do the same thing this winter. It was only by "skulduggery" that the law passed last winter—let the opponents of the scheme be watchful, and we indulge the hope that the measure will be defeated.

COAL DISCOVERED IN MINNESOTA.—Mr. Barth, of the New Ulm Pioneer, says a vein of this valuable mineral, about 8 inches thick, covering an extensive area, has been discovered about twenty-five miles from that place, and is of very good quality. The St. Cloud Democrat, also, says that the Indians have discovered coal in three different places in the region of Crow Wing, but refuse to reveal the exact location, without being recompensed.

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—The present season appears, for some cause, to be very severe on children, and the mortality is greater than we have known for many years. We have scarcely taken up an exchange for the past six months, without finding recorded the death of a little child. The prevalent diseases are diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough, the first of which, however, proving the most fatal. This community has not suffered as much as other portions of the country, but two deaths having occurred here during the year, and the general health of the little folks at present being very good.

GOOD NEWS.—We are glad to learn that Wm. Loveless, of Balsam Lake, has purchased the old mill property, on River street, of Taylor, Day & Co., and will, the coming spring, re-model and repair it for a grist mill. There is no doubt that a good grist mill in this place will be well patronized, and we have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. Loveless is the right sort of a man to engage in the enterprise.

The three and only children of James and Martha Cottrell, of Cleveland, Ohio, died recently, on three consecutive days, of diphtheria. The father, a sailor on the lake, was absent at the time, but came home on Thanksgiving day, ignorant of what had taken place, met his wife at the door, and asked for the children. The mother could not speak. "Is one of them dead?" "Yes," she said, "all of them!" and the poor father fell to the floor.

MATEL SUGAR.—We are glad to learn that many of our citizens are making extensive preparations for manufacturing maple sugar and syrup the coming spring. Chicago county can produce nearly, if not quite, enough sugar for home consumption, and every person who has a "sugar grove" should by all means make enough to supply his own wants, and more if he can.

It rather strikes us that we are having an unusual amount of cold weather this season. Last week we had a number of extremely cold nights, and the present week opened with a "regular snorter," the mercury indicating 36° below zero on Sunday morning. We don't believe that the Laplanders even could stand such weather a great while.

Since the late snow storms the sleighing is excellent.

Editorial of the Reporter.

We are request to give notice that J. A. Bartlett, Esq., of the Polk County Press, will read a poem before the St. Croix Lyceum, on Wednesday evening next. Subject—"Puldleford—A Poem for the Times."

The Rev. E. E. Edwards will deliver a lecture before the Osceola Lyceum tomorrow night, and we trust there will be a large attendance, as his subjects are always well chosen and his discourses well delivered.

Messrs. Smith & Whiting have about a million feet of lumber rafted on the ice in the dallas, which was manufactured at their mill at Balsam Lake. They intend, we believe, to run it below as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

If "Alonzo" will look at the head of our columns he will observe that we publish no communications, unless accompanied by the real name of the author. This rule is intended to apply to poetry as well as prose.

The Ladies Aid Society will meet at the School House on Saturday next, at the usual hour. All are invited to attend, the gentlemen in the evening.

Read the prospectus of the New York World on our outside this week.

General Halleck appears to rule with a rod of iron, the secessionists of St. Louis. Several who refused to pay their assessments for the benefit of the Southern fugitives, have had their property seized, with twenty-five per cent additional. Samuel Engles, a prominent merchant of the assessed, had a writ of replevin served on the Provost Marshal General for property seized from him; whereupon he and his attorney (Nathaniel Cox) were arrested and lodged in the military prison. General Halleck issued a special order directing the Provost Marshal General to send, at once, the said Engles beyond the limits of the Department of Missouri, and notify him not to return without permission from the Commanding General under penalty of being punished according to the law of war. General Halleck also adds: Martial Law having been declared in this City, by authority of the President of the United States, all civil authorities of whatever name or office are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of an order served from these headquarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such orders into effect will be regarded as a military offense, and punished accordingly.

The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and every person of whatever rank or office, who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Headquarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any Military assistance he may require.

## News Items.

In expectation of the success of Gen. Burnside's expedition in the opening of at least two Congressional Districts, Marble, Nash and Taylor, the provisional Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d of February to ratify or reject the ordinance of the Convention of the 18th of November, and also for the election of two Representatives in Congress.

Secretary Chase assents to the financial measures of the committee on Ways and Means, which are, in fact, very nearly the same proposed in his annual report. It is to be regretted that the Bank Committee visited Washington with their advice, and that Mr. Chase varied his original plans to meet their views. The delay in legislation is owing to this cause alone.

Col. Berdan, so called, is being pressed for a Brigadier General. The Col. holds no commission whatever, his paper authority empowering him only to raise regiments. It has been stretched to cover court martials, out of which troubles already loom up.

Hon. Charles Mason, who so long filled the important post of Commissioner of Patents with honor to himself and the country, has returned from Iowa to Washington City, and permanently located himself as a patent lawyer and advocate.

The Military Committee of the Senate unanimously resolved to report in favor of the confirmation of Dan. Sickles as Brigadier General. It is understood that Secretary Stanton commended this decision. Gen. Sickles is in Washington.

It is said that the Ohio Legislature will repeal the law for the relief soldiers' families, passed at the last extra session, because it has encouraged the men to squander their money in camp, relying upon public and private charities for the support of their families.

Private dispatches from Bowling Green announce that 15,000 federals passed Green river the 25 ult.,

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22nd ult., states that Gen. Crittenden was badly wounded, and in full retreat on Knoxville, Tenn. It admits the total rebel loss to be 500 killed and wounded at Mill Spring.

Gen. Lane's expedition, about which so much has been said, was only in the imagination of Gen. Lane himself, and was never authorized by the President or Gen. McClellan. Gen. Lane was informed that he would act as a subordinate officer to Gen. Hunter, and not independent of him.

Dr. Russell, of the London Times, is actually "packing up to go." He has engaged passage in the Cunard steamer Arabia. It is said he will employ the few remaining days of his sojourn here in hunting up that terrible mob which was to perform such striking things if Mr. Lincoln decided to give up Sidel and Mason.

A schooner loaded with salt cleared for Washington the other day, from Baltimore. She went however to the rebel camp at Aquia Creek, having first signalled to the rebel batteries not to fire upon her.

The new post office bill will soon be introduced in the House, altering postage on letters to two cents, and delivering letters free of charge in cities.

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration a bill to regulate and govern the rebellious States and Territories.

A deserter from the North Carolina Cavalry, gives his name as N. F. Emmett, confirms the statement of previous deserters as to the condition of rebel troops and entrenchments about Manassas. The term of the enlistment of over 80,000 men, he says, expires at the end of this month; of this number, not one-tenth will re-enlist. If any attempt at coercion is made, he declares a most desperate and bloody resistance.

The Military Commission for some time past at Palmyra, Mo., with Col. John Groesbeck as President, for the purpose of trying a number of rebel prisoners for burning bridges and tearing up railroads, has made its report to headquarters at St. Louis. The Court has found a number of the prisoners guilty, and sentenced them to be shot.

Private letters received in Washington from persons abroad confirm the impression that the Governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition will be pretended to be made in the cause of humanity.

The postal receipts for letters carried during the last quarter of 1861 are but little less than during the same period last year when the mails went all over the Union. The cost of transportation is \$3,000,000 less.

## Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, near EDWARDS FERRY, January 20, 1862.  
FRIEND PRATT:—The rain is beating a slow tattoo on my tent to day, as has been the case for nearly two weeks, and old "Sol" has not been seen for six or seven days. He seems to have hidden his head in disgust at the muddy, murky, and horribly dreary prospect; and small blame to him, too, for the entire country is highly suggestive of an immense brick-yard vat.

It is impossible to describe our feelings, but just imagine a Minnesotan up to the middle in the mud, in the middle of winter, and guard duty to perform in the face of it, just fancy yourself in such a predicament and you will probably arrive at a half distance of the real feeling of most of the "Bloody First."

Of course we are told that we are going to cross the river soon; that is the song yet, and is sung every day with doubtful success, for truly it would be a delightful time to move artillery in such weather as this.

We "subs" swallow all the officers tell us to be sure, for to question the veracity of an officer is an offence punishable according to the dictating of a general court-martial.

One poor fellow was put in the guard house a few days ago, for merely expressing sympathy for a sick comrade who refused to attend to a command of an officer who wears two bars on his straps. The man was on the sick report, and for refusing to perform a task not belonging to him when well, was put in the guard house, where he now lies awaiting his trial.

Mr. Editor, this "grand army of the Potomac" is one of the greatest humbugs of the age, being the "Prince of humbugs" all hollow—"one of these going to do" arrangements. We were going to wait till the leaves fell and then were going to "do the rebels brown;" instead of doing anything, we got "done out" of nearly a thousand men who

were "led like sheep to the slaughter," and now fill a martyr's grave on the bloody field of Ball's Bluff. We were led by a man acting in the capacity of a military officer, with two stars on his shoulder, a man who had and yet has "many intimate friends" among the rebels, and who insists that the rebels are "gentlemen and men of honor, and to be relied on." Such was and is our commander.

When an investigation was demanded regarding the Ball Bluff disaster, we were told that an investigation would not be granted, being prejudicial to the interests of the entire army.

Gen. Stone was "going to do" the boys a favor and release them from picket duty at Edwards Ferry, except a few cavalry. On the night before last the guard over the balloon challenged five or six men he saw approaching, and received in reply a severe wound in the head from a musket fired by one of the party; the rest of the party then fired into the balloon, putting five holes through it, thus spoiling it. The daring rascals then scattered and escaped. It is not known whether they were among us as spies or whether they were sent from the other side.

Last night there was another skirmish down there, but I have not been able to learn the cause, as the weather is so bad that I have seen no one from the ferry yet.

Gen. Landers was sent across the river with a small force, and Banks was going to reinforce him, but did not efficiently.

They were going to send Landers to Romney and he was to be there heavily reinforced and hold that point, and at the proper time advance on Manassas. Coming up in the rear of that place, he got near Romney, and Jackson going out to meet him happened to take a superior force. Landers was of course compelled to retreat and is now just where he started from. Thus a magnificent scheme was defeated by a paltry twelve or fifteen thousand, when at any day, at any point between here and Washington, I can count as large a force as that.

I am told that Gen. McClellan gave complete satisfaction to the Committee of Investigation in divulging his plans to them. I am truly glad to hear it, but know that even his plans are all "going to do's" and to judge of the future by the past I see nothing very brilliant.

There is much dissatisfaction existing now in camp around here. All dread to be led into an action under Stone. The New York and Massachusetts regiments are also loud in their expressions in regard to him. To judge from the flags of arrival, and the dispatches sent and received by him, it does indeed look as though he had "intimate friends among the rebels."

Yours,

BEGIER.

## From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.

Official dispatches from Cape Girardeau state that an expedition which left that place a few days since for Benton and Bloomfield, has returned, having captured Lieut. Colonel Farmer and 11 other officers and 68 privates of Jeff. Thompson's command; also quite a number of arms, horses, saddles, &c.

A telegraph line is to be immediately constructed from Rolla westward.

The following special order will be issued in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

The President, Secretary, Librarian, Directors and other officers of the Mechanics' Association, and the President Secretary, Directors and other officers of the Chamber or Chambers of Commerce of this city, are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by article six of the State ordinance of October 10th, 1861. Any of the above officers who neglect to file in the office of the Provost Marshal General within ten days of the date of this order, the oath so prescribed, will be deemed to have resigned, and any one after neglecting so to file his oath of allegiance within the time so prescribed, shall attempt to exercise the functions of such an officer, will be arrested for contempt of this order and punished according to the laws of war.

24. It is officially reported that carriages bearing the enemy's flag are in the habit of driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College. The commanding officers of the prison guard will seize and take possession of any carriage bearing the enemy's flag, and the horses, carriage and harness to be confiscated.

31. It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the vicinity of the military prison and waving hostile flags for the purpose of inciting our troops and carrying on communication with prisoners of war. The commanding officer of the prison guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

4th. Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol guards are directed to arrest persons in vehicles under such flags. Also persons wearing or displaying a hostile flag in the city.

By command of MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, N. H. McLEANS, Asst. Adj't Gen.

## Later From Europe.

Halifax, Jan. 26.  
The Europa from Liverpool 11th, Queenstown 12th, brings neither troops nor stores. The Government has discontinued shipments by Canardiers.

It was reported, however, that warlike preparations at Woolwich had not relaxed. The steamers continued taking on heavy stores for Halifax and Jamestown.

Mr. Seward's dispatches were considered in Council on the 9th. The Times understands that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commodore Wilkes' act, accepting satisfaction rendered and assuming the precedent in the Trent case will rule in the case of the Eugenie Smith.

As to the laws of neutrals, Government will decline answer until it has an opportunity of submitting the whole matter to their law officers.

There are propositions in the note in-admissible, but after release of the prisoners may be properly discussed.

The Morning Post announces that a thorough understanding with our Government had been arrived at, and that Seward will have succeeded in pressing on the English Government the notion they have not only for present indemnity, but no small pledge of future security. The Times fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at two million pounds; but when the bills are all in it will double that amount.

The Daily News is eulogistic of the course pursued by the Washington Government, and bitterly denounces the policy of the Times and Post.

The Times has a strong editorial on the recent reception due to Mason and Sidel as habitual butchers and revilers of England, and sincerely hopes Englishmen will give those fellows an ovation. England has returned them good for evil, and if they can, they will be only too willing to entangle her in war with the North. England would have done the same for two negroes. Other Journals advise a similar course.

The Times reiterates condemnation of the stone blockade, and says among crimes which have disgraced mankind, would be difficult to find one more atrocious than this, and asserts that no belligerent has a right to resort to such warfare.

The Tuscarora and Nashville continue to remain at Southampton. The Nashville was in dock, and the Government observed the strictest neutrality towards her. Nothing was permitted to be done except to render her seaworthy.

The Sumter is reported to have left Cadiz for Southampton.

Earl Russell's correspondence to the Times predicts that the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January pass without some great victory.

SPAIN.—A Cadiz telegram says the American Consul received orders to protest against the admission of the Sumter. It was said that Spain will protect prisoners brought by the Sumter.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that Russia has sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, that if the Pope don't condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will reorganize the kingdom of Italy.

CHINA.—A new regency has been established at Peking, under the H. Emperor.

FRANCE.—The pacific termination of the Trent affair, caused a rise in the Bourse of one per cent.

The Moniteur says a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England and France by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston.

New York, Jan. 31.  
The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, 18th Queenstown 19th, arrived here this A. M., with two days later advices.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The commissioners of the customs had received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which prohibitions were recently issued.

It was reported that Lord Russell in respect to a memorial from Liverpool ship owners association, in reference to the stone blockade of Charleston, and he sent a dispatch warning the Government at Washington, against the ill feeling that such proceedings would engender and also that it would lead to the opinion that a reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was carried out he sent another dispatch expressing strong hopes that the sinking of vessels filled with stone would not be repeated elsewhere.

It was rumored that the French and other Governments were taking similar steps in this connection.

The London morning Post rejoices at the condemnation of the act of sinking these stone vessels and says that it is raising European Governments to a common sentiment, and asks why more forbearance should be shown American than was the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Hall and his never guilty of the barbarities committed by the cabinet of the United States.

The suspension of specie payments continue to be the cause of gloomy prognostications for the North.

The London Daily News, in reviewing Mr. Seward's Trent dispatch, says that although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are certainly based on acknowledged legal principles. More diplomatic correspondence had been published including a letter from Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, condemning in strong terms the fact that the British schooner Jas. Campbell was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States, and another note condemning an American commander for extracting an oath from British seamen for a breach of the blockade that they would not undertake a similar proceeding again, and relieving the seamen from the obligation of the oath.

The London Observer suggests the expediency of an intervention of France and England between the Federal and Confederate States of North America. Such

an act would be approved by the whole world. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederate States and would give satisfaction to any man of the Northern States who has anything to lose.

Our Government and that of France will be called upon therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece and Turkey. No one can doubt our power or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

Madrid, Jan. 19.

[Latest telegraph to Queenstown.]—The Sumter has been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and she has gone to Gibraltar.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Journal de Etats thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the United States are not pacific.

The Paris Temps in announcing that Messrs. Mason and Sidel are expected to arrive shortly in England and France, says, the plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

The Presse says "the French Government will not receive Messrs. Mason and Sidel, nor any other Southern Commissioners."

The Pays says the Government of Ecuador has requested the mediation of Peru, and that England has accepted the office of mediator.

The Independence Belge says that France will assume the initiative in making remonstrance against the blockade of the ports of the South, and that England will afford France moral support.

Paris, Jan. 19.

The Moniteur says that the number of partisans in England for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy increases, and that there is no doubt that many will advocate this, sure, in the approaching session of Parliament.

There is an advancing tendency on the Paris Bourse; rates quoted 84.54.

ITALY.—The Italian Parliament were having an interesting debate on the Roman question.

CHINA.—Two American missionaries, Messrs. Parker and Holmes had been murdered by the Chinese rebels near Cheloo.

## Southern News.

Baltimore, Jan. 28.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday has the following:  
Newbern, North Carolina, is in a ferment of excitement in expectation of an attack on that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation is being made.

LATER FROM MILL CREEK.

Gen. Crittenden and his staff are safe and unharmed. Gen. Carroll and staff are safe. Our loss is reported as 300 killed; enemy's loss supposed to be twice this number.

Nashville, Jan. 24, via Mobile 25.

The most reliable information of the engagement at or near Somerset, is that only two regiments, Col. Bartle's Tennessee, and Col. Strathum's Mississippi, were engaged in the fight near Mill Springs.

Fort Henry is still safe. The enemy for some reason having withdrawn from the immediate vicinity.

The shots of gunboats were not replied to from the Fort, which will be held at all hazards.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement yesterday. Many anticipated a descent of the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist. They were preparing to leave with their negroes and other property.

New York, Jan. 30.

The following items are taken from Southern papers:

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 27.

The Savannah News of this date, says that 13 Federal vessels, seven of which were steamers of war, were reported off Skidaway Island yesterday. Fifteen were also seen from Fort Pulaski, bound Southward.

The Confederate steamers Savannah and St. Johns have reconnoitered, and found the enemy trying to remove the obstructions placed on the way to Savannah. The Confederates discharged muskets at the Yankees, who fled, leaving their provisions, bedding, blankets, &c.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 28.

Intelligence from Savannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river yesterday, back of Little Tybee, and passed off Wilmington Island, trying to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island and fired on the Confederate steamer Idea, but no injury was done.

Commodore Tatnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah.

Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last the garrison six months.

The New Orleans Current says the steamer Calhoun entered a Louisiana port on Thursday night, where she accidentally burst her boiler and became unmanageable. The Captain fearing a capture, burned the vessel. The cargo was very valuable. Shortly after the commencement of hostilities the Calhoun was fixed up at New Orleans for a privateer. She made several trips, succeeding in bringing in a number of rich prizes.















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ROCKS & HARDWARE are our authorized agents in Chicago—188 Broadway street.

JOT, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHER & ABNEY are our authorized agents for New York City—125 Broadway.

## Another Victory.

In our telegraphic columns is a full account of the bombardment of Fort Henry with its armament of 20 guns and 17 mortars, which were unconditionally surrendered.

With the defeat of Zollicoffer and the taking of Fort Henry, fall two pillars of the rebellion and open the way of our army to cut off the direct railroad communication between Columbus and Bowling Green.

The Burnside Expedition has attacked the rebel fortifications on Roanoke Island, and the battle is still progressing.

## About Matters.

Mankind are not to blame for feeling anxious that a wrong should be righted, that a rebellion should be crushed out, and that every honorable means should be employed to that end; but they are to blame for the promulgation of such absurd hypothetical notions in regard to the war. We do not refer to men opposed to the union, but a certain set of union men, who cannot hold their hats on unless their programme for the conduct of the war is adhered to the letter. Notwithstanding the history of the world produces no parallel to this speedy organization and equipment of so large an army, instead of feeling grateful to those who are sacrificing their lives and fortunes to sustain our identity, they seem hardly willing to allow them the consolation of being government payers. We do not, and doubt whether they know anything about the thousand things with which the army have to contend; consequently, their arguments are not only superfluous, but a power antagonistic to the union cause. Had the army been organized upon the Artemus Ward plan, of enlisting all as Brigadier Generals, their theory would have been practical. We know of none more likely to know when, how and where to act, than those who should know, and if we cannot repose sufficient confidence in our leaders to allow them time and means requisite to their task, we have certainly a dark future. As to existing corruption in the conduct of military affairs we have no doubt, neither do we doubt the existence of as large a proportion of truly patriotic and honest men as we ever had, whose untiring exertions are tendered in the fighting out and just dealing with all who may be implicated with crime. We contend that the inclinations of mankind to evil, are ever the same. There may be, and undoubtedly is, a greater field for the co-workers of iniquity, than is ordinarily offered; but as this is a branch of the sciences with which we have been long inexperienced, and as it takes time as well as money to carry on a war, await the progress of events, with the conviction that RIGHT MUST AND SHALL PREVAIL.

Gen. McClellan.—News from Washington indicates that General McClellan has been placed on an equal footing with Buell and Halleck, having instead of supreme command, the command of a department. But the Tribune's dispatch dated Washington, Feb. 7th says the better opinion there is that General McClellan will not resign in consequence of recent changes. It is understood that he has consulted with several of his Generals in regard to the course for him to pursue.

The Fifth.—We are informed that about 400 men are now mustered in for the Fifth Regiment. Only one company is yet full and organized, but one or two of the other organization will probably fill up the ensuing week.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMY.—On the 26th ult., a courier arrived at Ancon with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army in a severe battle near Vera Cruz.

The "Soldier's Aid Society" still keep up the good work. Their next meeting will be at the school house, on Saturday next.

## Latest News.

A late dispatch from Washington says that Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island telegraphed to Mr. Spaulding that the Banks of Providence desire the legal tender bill, to speedily become the law of the land. The Bankers of Cincinnati seem to express by their dispatches, a strong feeling favoring the 150,000,000 of notes being made legal tender. It frees United States bonds and stocks, issued under the act, from taxation.

The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 20th has arrived and brings intelligence that the Indians are more troublesome than ever, killing Mexicans and driving off stock. Six dead bodies were brought to Albuquerque last week. All able bodied men are in the field, leaving the old and feeble to protect their homes.

A delegation from Boston urging the immediate establishment, at a suitable point in New England, of work for the production of the various kinds of necessities to meet the present and future necessities of the Government, is in Washington.

Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the Trent affair, in a spirit similar to that which in the same case animated Earl Russell and Minister Adams.

Another expedition is reported on foot at Cairo. The force comprising this, is said to be greater than that of the late reconnaissance. Destination, time of departure &c., are still a secret.

On the eighth a delegation of Congressmen, favorable to the interests of Lane were to have an interview with the President for a definite settlement of the Lane and Hunter troubles.

The expulsion of Bright is likely to prove only the beginning of a general investigation of the nest of disloyal Senators. Attention is already against Powell.

The question which seems most to excite the attention of the Southern papers is that of re-enlistment, as the time of most of their soldiers will expire in the spring.

The Committee of Ways and Means it is stated, have determined, not to put a stamp duty on newspapers, but to tax them according to their circulation.

The current rumor at Washington is that Heintzelman or McDowell will take command of the expedition now fitting out in New York for the South.

The State Prison.—The Annual Inspection of the State Prison by the Prison Committees of the two branches of the Legislature, took place on Monday last.

It is reported that the appointment of Col. Dana as Brigadier General, was confirmed in the Senate on the 3rd inst.

The Adjutant General, issued arms to four companies of the Fourth Regiment, on the 3th inst.

Geo. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was married on the 30th to a niece of Col. Seaton.

There were twelve hundred sick soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, on the 17th inst.

## Our Ride.

To the Reporter.

On Friday eve last, after considerable of a geyral display about town, in collecting the respective participants of our sleigh ride to the lecture at Osceola, away we started. Our road had scarcely been hemmed by the dalles, ere the company spontaneously burst forth in the most harmonious strain, the various pieces selected for the occasion. The movement of the company shortened both time and distance, and we were hardly aware of our exit from the Falls, ere our entrance of Osceola. Upon our arrival we found the lecture had already commenced and that the house was so crowded that the least jar of the door seemed to create a spilling sensation to the audience; but, through the kindness of our Osceola friends, the ladies were comfortably seated.

Prof. Edwards kept the house in a roar of laughter by his happy illustrations, and all seemed exceedingly pleased with the lecture.

Shortly after the lecture, through the aid of some magnetic process, we found ourselves participants in a dance at Mrs. Haynes' Hall. Through the hospitality of Mr. S. S. Fifield, we received a good supper—thanked our friend S. S. F., and quietly took our leave. With the exception of an occasional falling out of the end-board to the sleigh-box together with two or three of the party, we got home very pleasantly.

Look for the new moon over your right shoulder and then come and subscribe for the Reporter.

The streets are very muddy. It has rained nearly every day this month. It is mud all over the country. No pay yet.

## FROM KENTUCKY.

Rain Sketches.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

Camp Wood, Munfordsville, Ky., January 29, 1862.

Having received a copy of your paper yesterday, reminded me of the promise made to correspond at times when I could for you.

We arrived here on the 17th of Dec. last, the day of the skirmish between two companies of Millich's (German) Regiment and about 3000 rebels. As you are aware the rebels were scooped and ran like frightened sheep. That has been the last of the "chivalry" in these parts. The costly and beautiful Iron R. R. bridge which stretched from bluff to bluff, of at least 1,000 feet in length, with four stone piers, 138 feet high, had its southernmost pier totally demolished by the rebel vandals before our arrival, and with it broke down about 400 feet of the iron trestle work of the bridge. This has been rebuilt by the army and trains have crossed over it. The 1st Wisconsin has marched over it in two ranks several times. It presented a grand spectacle on a narrow line, six feet only in width, suspended in the thin air 138 feet above the river. Don't the thought of it make your head dizzy?

The long roll has given us promise of a battle several times and our poor devils have double-quickened it through the mud, over the bridge and back into the country but never saw a rebel. Capt. Samuel with five men from company F, St. Croix Rifles went out about three miles beyond our pickets into Jeff. Davis' dominion, and captured two seesh lately, one Dawson was a notorious villain, having persecuted and robbed Union men to the extent of his power aided by Buckner's traitor thieves. His low, demagogue, villainous, nigger-driving look-ings is enough to condemn him to perdition for at least a thousand years.—And he, like Bright, Bayard, Buckner, Powell, Polk, Davis Jeff., and Zollicoffer, boasts of being a sound democrat, and that the reinstating of the democratic party would alone restore the Union. Great God! And yet such is the language of the resolutions adopted in all the late Democratic Conventions held in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, New Hampshire and all the other states.

The 1st Wisconsin has rifles at last. The St. Croix Rifles have as good guns as any Company in the Regiment, which were secured by the exertions of our captain.

Last Saturday night at 12 o'clock all the Captains of our regiment were called to the Col's tent and were informed that the regiment would move at 9 a. m., across the river and proceed cautiously to the neighborhood of Horse Cave.

So one day's rations were cooked and stored in the haversacks, and the boys were all ready before the hour. Every face beamed brightly, for it was rumored that a large force of rebels would be there at noon. We marched over the bridge and leaving the road we wound around and over high and rocky precipitous bluffs very cautiously, not a word of conversation being allowed, until about 3 o'clock p. m. when from the top of a high bluff we saw Col. Millich's regiment, which had gone over at 3 o'clock a. m., on the Glasgow road and crossed over to the pike and not having seen any rebels were returning to camp.

We looked in a valley toward sunset and about a mile distant we saw our forage wagons loaded with the little escort drawn up in line. Of course we felt a little cheap, and marched down to the pike and returned home without having seen a rebel. We were seven or eight miles from our camp.

Yesterday we moved into our new tents. They are of the Sibley style. Five being allowed to a company, 20 men for each tent, and one for the officers. They are about 18 feet in diameter and taper gradually to the top. We have not received any stores yet but it being so far yesterday the Col. thought that we could get along for a few days without fire, but the rain poured down in torrents before three o'clock this morning and has so continued all day. You would laugh if you could be suddenly transported and sat down beside one of our tents, raise the apron and dodge in. You see a little fire in the center and Capt. Samuel sitting on the side of what passes for a bed to keep below the smoke reading the news, for the mail has just come in. Lieut. Vincent has been lying down all day being rather unwell, but is now in bed writing an answer to a letter that he has just received. Several of the boys are in the most of them being thoroughly wet having been working out nearly all day in the rain. Go into one of the other tents and you see it filled up, twenty large men lying in a circle with their feet together. It is rather crowded for them.

The streets are very muddy. It has rained nearly every day this month. It is mud all over the country. No pay yet.

Yours P. V. Wiser.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Glorious News!!

Fort Henry is Taken.

NAVY AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!

Unconditional Surrender of Gen. Tilghman.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Battle at Roanoke Island.

REBEL GUNBOATS SUNK.

The Fight Still Progressing.

GEN. STONE SENT TO LAFAYETTE.

The Burnside Expedition Fighting.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.

The following is announced from headquarters of the army in this city:—Fort Henry is ours. The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee; it will never be removed. By command of Major General Halleck.

Captain and Aid de camp.

The Herald has the following:—Washington, Feb. 7.

General McJellian received a dispatch from General Halleck last night, stating that our boats had commenced the bombardment of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, and that our troops in large forces had landed three miles below the fort. No details of the battle had been received.

Cairo, Jan. 7.

Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday at 2 o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired a hundred and twenty-five rounds and received thirty-four shots from the rebels guns. Only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ten shots, but received no damage. The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two men were killed and wounded. Capt. Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously.

Two rebel generals, one colonel, two captains and one hundred privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.—The land forces did not reach the scene of action.

The Memphis and Ohio rail road bridge fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

Washington, Feb. 7.

Secretary Wells has received the following dispatch:—U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, February 6th, 1862.

The gunboats under my command, the Essex, Com. Porter; the Carondelet, Com. Walker; the Cincinnati, Com. Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieut. Com. Stembel; the Conestoga, Lieut. Com. Phelps; the Tyler, Lieut. Com. Phelps; and the Lexington, Lieut. Com. Phelps, after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quarter have captured Fort Henry and taken General Lloyd Tilghman, and his staff, and sixty men as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I hid the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the Fort in force.

The Essex had a shot in her boiler after fighting most effectively for two thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She with the other gunboats, officers, and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The Fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was taken by the gunboats. The gunboats received 31 shots and had one man killed and eight wounded—two seriously.

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I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieut. Com. Phelps and three gun boats up after the rebel gun boats.

[Signed] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.

The Gazette and Commercial's Cairo correspondents give the following accounts of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry yesterday at 12:30 P. M.

The gun boats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Essex—the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear—advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Panther Creek Island, immediately above which on the east shore of the river, stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range until at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy.

Passing the island in full view of the rebel guns we steadily advanced, every man at his post, every ear strained to catch the flag officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left—St. Louis next, Cincinnati (for the time being the flag ship), having on board flag officer A. H. Foote, next, and the Essex next. We advanced in line, the Cincinnati a boat's length ahead, and immediately three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy, not backward, gave

admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand and poured into them right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati Carondelet and St. Louis alone engaged. At precisely forty minutes past one enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement seized the throat, arms and caps of the 400 or 500 sailors of the gunboats, can be imagined.

After the surrender, which was made to flag officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in a most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort numbering 4,000 or 5,000. They had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort to their fate. The fort mounted 17 guns, mostly 32 and 24 pounders, one being a magnificent 10 inch Columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy from the embrasures. One of their 32 pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one of their gunners.

The rebels claim to have had but eleven guns worked by forty-four men, the number, all told, of our prisoners.

They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

General Tilghman is disheartened and thinks it was one of the most damaging blows in the war in surrendering to flag officer Foote.

The rebel general remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer."

Flag officer Foote replied, "You do perfectly right sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement, the Cincinnati being in the lead and flying the flag officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through the Essex was badly crippled. When about half through the fight, a ball went into her port side forward port, through the heavy bulk and squarely through one of her boilers, scalded and killing several of her crew. Captain Porter, his aid, S. P. Britton, and paymaster Lewis were standing in direct line of the passing balls. S. P. Britton, being in the center of the group, a shot struck him on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house instantly killing Ford and McBride, pilots. Many of the sailors, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded; the Essex had six seamen killed, two officers and seventeen men wounded, and five missing. No casualties on the St. Louis or Carondelet.

A special dispatch to the New York Tribune dated Palm Beach, near Hatteras, Feb. 2, says nothing of special importance has occurred. Their time has been consumed in passing Burnside's ships into the Sound, where those immediately wanted, to the number of fifty, now ride at anchor.

The Athens can be taken over the bulkhead as they wanted this has been accomplished with incredible effort and in the face of the greatest opposition.

We have information, deemed trustworthy, that Gov. Wise is in command of 5,000 troops, daily reinforced at Hatteras, on the outer beach and 300 on Roanoke Island, separated by Pamlico Sound.

Gen. Burnside's force, which will be large, will be landed under his own flag officer, Goldsboro, in the lower end and on the east side of the Island. The former will engage the batteries on Creator Sound at short range, and the latter will push his force to that part of the Island where the enemy will be found. A gunboat will be sent outside to shell Hatteras head.

Four deserters in a schooner came down the sound last night from Milledgeville where there are 800 troops. They confirm the previous reports concerning the panic on the main land. The weather is favorable.

LATE.—The movement which was to have been made to-day has been postponed and will be made to-morrow or next day.

Augusta, Feb. 5.

A letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side on Monday morning, lasting for hours.

Confederate officers at Savannah say that one of the batteries at New River had been attacked by federal gunboats, and that one of the gunboats at least was destroyed.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

Fort Monroe, Feb. 8.

A flag of truce brings dispatches from

Roanoke Island that the Federal force had been twice repulsed from there.

The fight commenced yesterday, and was still going on when the latest news was received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Fort Monroe, Feb. 9.

Dispatches through rebel sources state that the fight is still progressing at Roanoke Island, and some of the rebel gunboats had been sunk.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Fort Monroe, Feb. 9.

A flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continued. At the date of the last dispatches, at dark, last night, the fight was still going on.

The rebels had sunk one or two rebel gunboats. Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated. Southern papers received are of no later dates than yesterday.

Southern News.

Memphis, Feb. 7.

Three federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday, and opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the fort. The federal guns landing troops two miles from the fort. An attack is expected. The confederates are in full force on the Tennessee river. No damage from the federal is apprehended.

An order was issued from the War Department at Richmond on the 4th inst., ordering all military commanders to impress all the salt-peter found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers and government agents and contractors, paying therefor 40 cents per pound, and no more.

The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates charged the government for the article.

A Richmond dispatch says that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged, and adds that Gen. Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major General, and the Missouri troops received into the confederate army as twelve months volunteers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

The Inquirer of this city has a special dispatch containing the following southern items:—Most of the rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition from the wreck of the steamer City of New York, one of the Burnside expedition, have been recovered unharmed.

A gentleman from Norfolk says the rebels are under the impression that the Burnside expedition has been completely wrecked.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent south as far as Mobile. Drafting will commence in rebel states on the 1st of March.

Gen. Beauregard is at Nashville. Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish will not be received by the rebel Government.

The Virginia Legislature went into secret session on the 4th inst., for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, in regard to which it is understood the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

The Richmond Dispatch also says in an editorial that Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South has a friend from the beginning of her troubles it has been Spain. We think it is due to her generous and chivalrous people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, thereby laying broad and deep the foundations of permanent and close amity to that nation. It is not too late to rectify the omission which was not dictated by any want of courtesy.

LATE.

There is no further news about the Burnside fleet or Hatteras.

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[FIRST DISPATCH.]

Fort Monroe, Feb. 8.

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New York, Feb. 8.

Southern newspapers received here state that the rebel leaders are giving much attention to the subject of new railroads.

Jeff. Davis recommended to Congress in secret session the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama road so as to connect Selma, Alabama, with Meriden, in Mississippi, and Congress proposed to appropriate \$150,000 for that purpose.

The New Orleans Picayune also notices the fact of the importance that the road from Mobile to New Orleans via Jackson and Meriden has been completed and remarks it is most opportune as the Yankees have possession of the Sound and may destroy the coast line at any moment.

A million of dollars it is said has been estimated by Mr. Davis to construct a railroad between Danville, Virginia, and Greensboro, North Carolina, as a matter of military necessity.

Boston, Feb. 7.

The ship Ocean, Pearl Idaloo and North America with ammunition and stores forming a part of Gen. Butler's expedition, sailed this forenoon for Ship Island.

New York, Feb. 7.

The sloop of war Savannah arrived here to-day from Port Royal. She brings news of the sailing of an expedition South on the 26th, including all light draft steamers, several gunboats and several thousand troops.

New York, Feb. 8.

By the frigate Savannah we learn that the expedition on the Savannah river has been greatly magnified. It consisted only of a few gunboats and a brigade of 2000 men, which sailed from Port Royal to reconnoitre and exercise the men.

The main part of the expedition had returned when the Savannah left. A number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but for what purpose it is not known.

Com. Dupont has, and will in the future, prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the north, as co-spondents of the press have materially aided in telling many of his plans, and no steamers or sailing vessels will be allowed to leave until all his plans are perfected.

Washington News.

Washington, Feb. 4.

Yesterday afternoon another little skirmish occurred near the banks of the Occoquan.







# THE WORLD.

AN INDEPENDENT  
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER.  
FOR  
NATIONAL CIRCULATION & FAMILY  
READING.

The World has now been in existence for a little more than a year. It has attained, in that short period, to the highest rank in American journalism—to a perfectly secure financial basis, and to a circulation, patronage and influence which can only be equaled by other journals after the labors of many years.

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In politics *The World* is independent but never neutral. It will never lend itself to party service, but will help the good and expose the bad of all parties. A pure morality and a steady adherence to

CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND CHRISTIAN TRUTHS

will guard its columns, and guide its judgment of men and of events. It is the organ of no man, and no set of men. It is national, always on the side of THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

In the future, as it has in the past, it will give to the Administration a hearty and vigorous support, because in the war for the Union, twenty millions of people have conformed to its hands their battles for Liberal Institutions, Good Government, Nationality, and Freedom.

The World will oppose compromises which would lower away the principles for which the war is waged; it will oppose peace itself till the success of the war assures the permanence of peace, and will urge the prosecution of the war, with economy but with relentless vigor, till federal property is recovered, and federal authority is re-established, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande.

Our correspondents are attached to the various divisions of the army, will accompany them wherever they go, and by a free use of the telegraph, and the mails, present in the columns of *The World* A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR, from day to day and from month to month.

In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions of *The World*, especially, large space will be given to

AGRICULTURE, and to all the departments of MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

To our Foreign Correspondence of course less space will be given in the coming year, but the latest and most important news from London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Syria, China, California, Japan, Egypt and South America, our correspondents will promptly and briefly send us.

ALL THE NEWS will be found in the columns of *The World*, in every department of human activity.

POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL, as well as in LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

We shall continue the publication of our Ecclesiastical Record, and give to Religious and Educational Topics and News, and to all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art, the same careful and thorough sympathy and attention.

THE DAILY WORLD.

The Daily World is the most complete Commercial and News Paper published in America. United with the *Courier & Enquirer*, and preserving all the commercial news and other distinctive features of that journal, it has become the principal advertising medium of the New York Auctioneers, Shipping Merchants, and business men generally. Its Commercial and Market Reports, together with its Reports of all Importations, Foreign and Domestic, and of Exports, and of Foreign and Domestic Ship News, are full, reliable, and give what no business man can do without.

Besides these peculiar features, it is unsurpassed in the fullness of its political and miscellaneous news, its correspondence, &c., &c. It is printed on an imperial quarto sheet, larger than any other two-cent daily.

No Sunday edition is printed, and a vigilant watch will be kept over its columns, excluding everything unfit for family reading.

Terms per annum, Six Dollars; Four copies to one address, Twenty Dollars. To clergymen, Five Dollars per annum. For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as the daily, containing all its news, correspondence, miscellany, and editorials, its commercial and market news, and always a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. Its cattle market and provision reports make it highly valuable to every farmer.

Three dollars per annum; two copies to one address, Five Dollars; five copies to one address, Eleven Dollars. To clergymen, three cents. Published Tuesdays and Fridays.

Ten copies, \$20. For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, a copy of the Daily for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily

Weekly, and Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

## THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Weekly World contains all the editorials and the most important of the news matter contained in the daily edition, together with a good original story, or some brilliant production from the best English novelists and periodical writers. In no other weekly paper published in this country are there found such full commercial and market reports and general news intelligence, combined with so much editorial matter and variety of miscellaneous reading, as in the *Weekly World*.

Price Two Dollars a year; four copies to one address, Five Dollars; twenty copies, Twenty Dollars. Clergymen can receive the Weekly, single copy, at one dollar a year. Single copies Five Cents. Published on Thursdays.

For a club of ten copies, an extra copy will be sent for one year.

For a club of twenty copies, the Semi-Weekly will be sent for one year.

For a club of fifty copies, the Daily will be sent for one year.

For a club of one hundred copies, the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly, will be sent for one year.

For our friends in the country will bear in mind that the season for subscribing for city papers is about commencing. A word of commendation of this paper to their neighbors is all that is needed to insure a large increase in its circulation and influence.

Readers are earnestly requested to aid in the circulation of this paper—especially of the weekly edition. There is probably no way in which they can render a more efficient service to their government than in diffusing authentic information among the people by the patronage of accredited newspapers. They would oblige us by furnishing the names of persons to whom they think it would be desirable to send specimen numbers.

For every club of ten weeklies we will send a copy of the paper for one year to the postmaster or to any other person who gets it up; and to any one who gets up a club of twenty copies, we will send a copy of the semi-weekly for one year.

For a club of twenty semi-weeklies a copy of the daily will be sent.

Remittances for *The World* may be made by drafts, treasury notes, or bank-bills of specie paying banks, and, where the attention of the Postmaster is called to the remittance at the time of mailing the letter, it may be made at our risk.

Specimen numbers sent to any address upon application.

Address THE WORLD, No. 35 Park Row, New-York.

## SAWYER HOUSE.

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.  
E. B. WITTECHER, PROPRIETOR.  
FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is centrally located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a fine view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions which few other points in the country. Innumerable lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairie and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly to the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—about 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this house.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1861.

## Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale. Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of S. C. D. TAYLOR, No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn. n-12y

## Merchants' Hotel.

St. Paul, Minnesota.  
E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE STEAMBOAT LANDING. GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT. Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

## Chisago House,

Taylor Falls - MINNESOTA.  
M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.  
(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best market affords and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that guests as well as man will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 28, 1860. n-1-ly

## Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

## Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in one kind or prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice.

## SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,  
DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,  
WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,  
Common Washstands, Children's Cribs,

Extension Tables,  
COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,  
CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,  
FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.  
TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,  
We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing, sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.  
Planing, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

## Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.  
June 21, 1860. n-1-ly

## Direct and Expeditious Route TO ALL POINTS NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

## Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

## LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

## MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,  
Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid ALL DELAYS ON THE RIVER, &c.

By recent arrangements  
Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots

## FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction & Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river. Geo. S. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. MARK HEDGECOCK, North Western Agent.

## MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN  
MILLINERY GOODS,  
BONNETS, FLOWERS,  
Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,  
Bench Street,  
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she offers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity at remarkably cheap rates for cash. Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the newest manner. n-1-ly

## FOR THE EAST.

1861. MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R. Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., etc.

## PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M., (after breakfast on board steamer), and have a day's ride to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, and Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public will depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus change in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Paul, Minn.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House, Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater; George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls; Wm. Lewis, Prairie du Chien.

Class Thompson, Ticket Agent, Corner Jackson street and Levee.

Born & Champlin, Freight Agents, Wm. Lewis, Ticket Agent.

E. B. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

## Wines & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GENERAL RAILROAD

## STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE. Prescott, - - - - - V. is. n-1-ly

## Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN Groceries Provisions, Wines, Liquors & Segars, BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - - - - PRESCOTT, WIS. n-1-ly

## Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c. Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n-1-ly

## Bateaux and Skiffs

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. PETER ABER. n-1-ly

## LAND WARRANTS.

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by St. Croix & Co., 42 3m

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THIS subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a simple recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease, Consumption. Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung disease, who sincerely hope will try this Recipe, will be satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address Rev. WM. S. ALLEN, No. 66, John Street, New York.

## Millinery Trimmings

—AND—  
FANCY GOODS.  
MISS SUSAN WILSON,  
No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest most fashionable and best qualities, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash. Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand. St. Paul, May 20, 1861. 4-1f

## Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO.  
At the St. Croix Grist Mill,  
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-ly

## NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, having this day entered into a partnership in the

## CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take BUILDING CONTRACTS, and furnish PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, with estimates of cost, at

## LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Sash doors and blinds furnished on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of Cabinet Work COFFINS FURNISHED On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work Shop on

## GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Police House. Guard & Whitney, Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n-1-ly

## Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker, Bench Street, TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep your feet, and stick like glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money. Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n-1-ly

## DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville, DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater, will on

## MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of his branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street, Stillwater, Minnesota. 20 if

## J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law, General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Prescott, Wis. n-2-ly

## S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE. CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms. Horses boarded by the day or week. 25-1y-w

## STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery, And School Book Jobbers, MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers. Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper, American Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE, H. A. JAY, White & Jay, Attorneys at Law, Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangement with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in Swens Building, (up stairs) Broad street, n-1-ly

## REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET, H. S. ALLEN, ISAAC GRAY, MASTER.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leave Taylor Falls Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the Railroad and St. Louis Packets.

## DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Gontor, DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c., &c., TAYLOR FALLS, - - - - - MINNEOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stores before going elsewhere, as I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times. Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper. Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861. n-1-ly

## Special Notices.

## Dr. Christie's AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Duob Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vegetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merit, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

New York, Aug. 22, 1855. I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution. LAWRENCE REID, Prof. of Chemistry.

## HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—  
MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

## ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and mangle boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

## Iron and Brass Castings,

Of every description, and Babbit Metal IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that

## The Best Establishment of the kind in THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves. A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

## Mill Owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured. Orders for work promptly attended to. Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper. A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor. Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

## LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.

M. C. TUTTLE, Third Street, Over Express Office, ST. PAUL, MINN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

## Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be



## NUMBER 1.

What fish is most valued by a happy wife? Her-ring.



# TAYLORS FALL REPORTER

Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862

F. H. PRATT, Editor  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.  
We desire to be kept advised of all news communications. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, and all articles on matters of public interest, and written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Age Mr. J. M. McKen is our authorized agent in Providence, R. I. He will receive subscriptions and advertise for the Reporter.

ROCKS & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—165 Randolph street.

J. W. COLE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATTHEW & ARBUTHNOT are our authorized agents for New York City—233 Broadway.

Good News.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion we have recorded no more glorious news than we publish this week.

The Burnside Expedition has achieved the most brilliant and important victory that has occurred during the campaign. After three days of desperate fighting, during which time the rebel fleet was destroyed, Roanoke Island surrendered to our forces with from 2000 to 3000 prisoners of war, and the Stars and Stripes are now waving over that place and adjacent country. Elizabeth City, the dispatches say, was destroyed by fire and evacuated by the rebels. Consternation and alarm are seizing the inhabitants, and they are flying in all directions. Nothing, they say, will prevent us from marching on and capturing Norfolk but swamps, marshes and sickness.

By far the most cheering feature of the good news is the report brought back by the Gun Boat Expedition from the Tennessee river. The boats went as far as Florence, Alabama, and were received by the tyrannical inhabitants along the river with the wildest joy. "Old men cried like children," says the report, "at sight of the Stars and Stripes, and invited the officers and men into their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. Blessings, cheers and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward and said should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect their homes and would at once cluster around it." The gunboat Tyler brought down 250 men to fill up our gun boat crews.

We have news from Fort Donelson up to Thursday the 13th inst., at which time the Fort was attacked by our land forces and gunboats, and a desperate battle raged during the day, with heavy losses on both sides. The Union forces number about 50,000, and had the Fort nearly surrounded and all communication cut off. Gen. Halleck expresses confidence that no rebel reinforcements can reach the fort, and that its reduction is certain. There is no doubt but the rebels will make a terrible resistance, and that this will be the hardest fought battle of the war. Probably ere this time the contest has been decided, and we await with breathless anxiety the result.

## POSTSCRIPT.

By an extra issued from the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat office last Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m., we have the glorious intelligence that Fort Donelson was taken on Sunday, together with 15,000 prisoners. Four Rebel Generals, Pillow, Johnson, Buckner and Floyd, were captured. We have but few particulars, but enough to indicate that the battle was desperate and bloody, and that many lives were lost.

## Volume Three.

With the present issue the Reporter enters upon its third year. We take pleasure in informing our friends that we have now established our paper upon a permanent basis, and shall continue its publication, weekly, as long as we can make it yield us an honest living.

We make no promises for the future, but shall, as in the past, do our utmost to make the Reporter worthy the support of the people of the country.

To those kind friends who have stood by us during the past year we would extend our warmest thanks, and trust, during the present year, with their co-operation, to make our paper second to none in the St. Croix Valley.

To those of our subscribers who have taken our paper for one or two years and paid us "nary a red," we have simply this to say: "If the count understands herself, and she think she do," you won't do so any longer. We have erased the names of quite a number of delinquents from our subscription book, and are de-

termined to commence the year with none but paying subscribers.

We hope all indebted to us for the paper or otherwise will pay up immediately, for by doing so they will save us and themselves further trouble. We want money to pay our debts, and if we cannot get what is honestly our due by persuasion, we shall be compelled to adopt some other method, that's all.

**Fire at Chicago City—Heavy Loss.**  
—We are pained to learn that the splendid stove manufactory of Messrs. Thornton & Co., at Chicago City, distant from this place about 12 miles, together with the fine saw and grist mills of Messrs. Bernheimer & Co., were entirely destroyed by fire last Friday. A portion of the machinery of the stove manufactory was saved, but the principal part was destroyed. The fire originated from some defect in the furnace, and although it happened in the middle of the day, it had gained such rapid headway before it was discovered, that all attempts to extinguish it proved unavailing.

The total loss is about \$60,000, of which Messrs. Bernheimer & Co., are the heaviest losers. Messrs. Thornton & Co. lost from \$10,000 to \$15,000. None of the property was insured. Messrs. T. & Co. had just got their stove manufactory in successful operation. Their machinery was all new, and of the latest and most approved patterns. We deeply regret their loss, but are glad to know that they are not at all discouraged by their misfortune, but have already commenced to re-build, with the intention of again embarking in the business at the earliest practicable moment. Such enterprise is worthy of all praise.

These gentlemen have had quite a number of teams employed all winter in transporting staves from their manufactory to Francoia, from which point they are to be shipped below. They have now on the levee at that place over 400,000 staves.

**Another.**—The dwelling house of Mr. John Cooke, a farmer residing in Rushely township, this county, was destroyed by fire last Friday. All his furniture, clothing, bedding, and \$100 in money, besides a considerable quantity of oats and tye, were burned. We did not learn how the fire originated.

**Still Another.**—About half past nine o'clock, last Sunday evening, the Chicago House, in this town, was discovered on fire. The alarm was quickly given, and all who heard it quickly gathered at the scene of conflagration, and it was only by the utmost exertion of everyone present that the flames were checked. At one time it appeared, from the dryness of the building and the rapid progress the fire was making, that the entire structure would be destroyed. In fact it is almost a miracle that the building was saved. The fire caught in the kitchen, on the second floor, around the cylinder through which the stove pipe runs, and in an incredibly short space of time communicated to the roof, which was soon in a sheet of flames. Our citizens, however, acted bravely, and after battling the fire for half an hour, succeeded in suppressing it. The building is insured for \$1,500. Damage about \$50.

**Social.**—On last Saturday forenoon about ten couples started on a sleigh-ride to Sunrise, which place they reached in a few hours, without accident of any kind, and stopped at the Sunrise House. Soon the company was seated around the well filled table of "mine host and hostess" of the Sunrise. It would be superfluous for us to say that the supper was good, or that the guests did ample justice to the viands set before them, for all acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor can testify to their always doing the fair thing, and those who have ever been without eating for five or six hours know that people generally get hungry. The inference therefore is that there was some "victuals" disposed of on that occasion. After supper the party again embarked, and almost before they knew it arrived home, all satisfied with the ride, with the supper, with everything in general and some things in particular, and determined upon having a repetition of the sport the first opportunity.

We happened to be present at an impromptu ball, at the Sawyer House, Stillwater, not long since, and must say it was about the best affair we ever had the pleasure of attending. About sixty couples were present, many of whom were from St. Paul, and all appeared highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The State officers, members of the Legislature and Indian Agents in particular, seemed to enjoy themselves in the best possible manner. The good natured editor of the Messenger was present, and appeared also to be "satisfied" with the entertainment.

**ARTILLERY COMPANY.**—We understand that Lt. E. W. Durant and Sergeant Folsom, of the old Washington Light Artillery, of this city, have received commissions as Captain and First Lieutenant respectively in the Wisconsin Light Artillery, a company in that State for this important arm of the service. They are to be attached to Col. S. M. Booth's Wisconsin regiment, for Gen. Sickles' brigade. The battery of this company will consist of formidable guns of an old and improved style. For inducements to enlist, diagrams of guns, &c., &c., young men desiring to enter the service are invited to call upon Captain Durant at the city council rooms, or upon Lt. Folsom at the counting room of Messrs. Hovey, Staples & Co.—Stillwater Messenger.

We learn that the success of Captain Durant and Lieut. Folsom has been so great in recruiting for the above company, that their ranks are now full to the machine, and another company is being recruited in the St. Croix Valley.—M. J. Webb and S. A. Whiting, of this place, have been mentioned as gentlemen in every respect qualified to fill the positions of Captain and Lieutenant of the second company, and their commissions will probably be along in a short time. In the meantime, all who desire to enter this important and efficient arm of the service, would do well to call at Lt. Whiting's store, where diagrams of the guns can be seen, and any information in regard to the organization of the company obtained.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn by private letter from Stillwater, that the Governor of Wisconsin has appointed A. J. Van Vorhes, of the Messenger, Drill Officer of the Minnesota companies, and that he has entered upon the active discharge of his duties. "Go in," Van, "on your nerve." A glorious future awaits you, if you but hold fast your duty. Again we say, "go in."

A communication from our "Regular Correspondent," "Bugler," and one also from Francis B. Plummer, of the 1st Minnesota Battery, are so complete and crowded out of this week's paper for want of space.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Orin Richardson for St. Paul papers in advance of the mail.

Lieut. Vincent, of the St. Croix Rifles, is on a visit home.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

## Good News!

## Victory!! Victory!!

## ROANOKE ISLAND CAPTURED!

## ELIZABETH CITY BURNED!!!

## The Rebel Fleet Destroyed!!!!

## 3000 Prisoners Taken!

## 300 REBELS KILLED!!

## Rebels Badly Scared!!!

## FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

## Gunboats go to Florence, Alabama.

## THEY ARE RECEIVED WITH THE WILDEST JOY.

## Fort Donelson Surrounded.

## ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

## Fortress Monroe, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island. The Island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth City was destroyed on Sunday and evacuated by its inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by their shells or the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into the trap.

The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been little over 3,000 fighting men.

General Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably destroyed.

One report says that only 70, and another that only 25 of the Confederates escaped from the Island.

certainly the most painful event of the war.

The intelligence yesterday by telegraph is fully confirmed. 2,000 brave troops, on an Island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet.

They responded with most determined courage, but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender.

This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale.

The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning.

Norfolk, Feb. 10.

The latest advices say Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound is not mortal.

Major Dawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded.

About 300 Confederates were killed. The wounded number over 1,000.

The number of Yankees wounded is about the same.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 10.

A rumor has prevailed that Com. Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one which was endeavoring to make its escape.

The fleet went to Elizabeth City, from Roanoke Island, and was probably burned at the former point.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 10.

A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight, stating as follows:—

A courier arrived here this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this forenoon by its inhabitants.

During the conflagration, the Federals landed a large force.

All our gunboats except one were captured by the enemy.

Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

THE VERY LATEST.

The following is the very late telegraph copy from the Norfolk Day Book:—

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from which we gather the following information:—

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about seven o'clock, and began the attack upon that place.

The citizens finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so, set fire to the town, and when our informant left, it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forrest, our informant is not certain which. This eluded the enemy. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured.

It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned.

The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supplies of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth City for the purpose of obtaining a supply.

Every effort was made to burn coal, but without success, and the boats could not therefore, return to the Island to land any assistance what ever to our forces.

All the details, as published, with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy not less than 1,000 killed.

Great havoc was made among the enemy while coming up the road leading to the fort.

Our soldiers brought to bear upon them two thirty-two pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned.

The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.

The Park Point Battery was unopposed by the Richmond blues, and most notably did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood on their ground. They did not yield a foot till all but seven of them had fallen bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Col. Hemmington, with his artillery, been on the Island, he would not have been forced to surrender.

It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five it was that were attached to the expedition.

All the southern papers received to day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops, and in saying the loss of the Island is a very serious one.

The news received to day occasions great excitement at Old Point.

A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island this morning to inform General Huger that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren had arrived.

The rebel steamer West Point came out from Norfolk and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered 4 captains, 234 privates and colored servants.

They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa, and are the last of the prisoners of war at Fort Warren, except Com. Barron.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 13.

The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived at noon from Burnside's expedition

with bearer of dispatches for the Government.

They report the rout of the rebels completely.

3,000 prisoners were captured and all their gunboats burned, or captured except two, which escaped in the canal.

The federal loss, killed, 42; wounded, 140. Rebels, killed, about 30, and their wounded not less than 100.

The advance from Hatteras took place Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about sixty vessels. The fleet anchored off Stony Point that night, and the next day proceeded to the entrance of Cranston Sound.

After reconnoitering the attack was commenced on Friday morning, the Enderswiler leading the column.

The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by the Navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries.

The fighting continued till dark.

During the night 10,000 men were landed, and on Saturday morning 7,000 more.

A masked battery of three guns was soon discharged by skirmishers, and was attacked in front and on both flanks.

The 21st, 25th, and 20th Massachusetts; the 9th and 21st New York, and the 10th Connecticut were particularly engaged.

The 25th Massachusetts and 10th Connecticut suffered most severely.

The fight was only two or three hours when the battery was abandoned.

Our troops pursued and surrounded the rebel camp and took nearly the whole command prisoners.

O. Jennings Wise was shot twice while endeavoring to escape in a boat.

Colonel Russell of the Tenth Connecticut was killed at the head of his regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel D'Montiel of the D'Egville Zouaves, whose services were voluntary, was also killed.

No other officers were killed above the rank of Lieutenant.

Our total loss in killed and wounded less than 200 and the number of killed less than 50.

On Saturday afternoon a fleet of gunboats started for Elizabeth City. The place was shelled and having been evacuated and partially burnt by the rebel troops, was occupied.

The Sea Bird, which was the flag ship of Commodore Lynch was boarded and the gallant Commodore escaped by swimming to the shore.

The news from Elizabeth City was received at Roanoke Island on Monday evening.

General Wise was at Nag's Head and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk.

The rebels made no fight after being driven from their entrenchments, which was done by the Hawkins Zouaves, and 1st Massachusetts.

Young Wise resisted the storming parties, but he was wounded and carried off, when his command retreated with the others to the upper end of the Island, where they laid down their arms.

Elizabeth City was about half burned by rebel soldiers.

People sent off a deputation to Commodore Goldsborough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was taken possession of, on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, no opposition being made.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the navy.

They still persist in asserting that 1,000 federals were killed.

They also charged some Roanoke Island farmers for deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point they could effect a landing; the landing being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Washington, Feb. 14.

A special messenger arrived this morning, bringing the following dispatches:—

U. S. FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9. }

Roanoke Island is ours.

The military authorities struck to us yesterday.

Their means of defence were truly formidable and were used with a determination worthy of a better cause.

They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together twenty-two heavy guns, three of them being 100 pounders, filled; four other batteries, mounting together twenty guns, a large proportion of them being large calibre and some of them rifled; eight steamers mounting two guns each and each having a rifled gun with a diameter of a thirty two pounder.

A prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than five thousand, of whom three thousand are now prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 13th about 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark.

The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until this afternoon, when by a bold charge of our army the rebel flag was made to snuff, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island and in its place.

No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the Expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

(Signed) J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Just as I closed my dispatch of yesterday, I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped had gone to Elizabeth City, and that Gen. I. immediately ordered Commander Rowan to take 13 of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also if practicable to execute another service, namely, the destruction of North River, a link of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

The first plan of it, his own preliminary report, a copy of which I herewith enclose, will inform you.

I am, &c. J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, February 10 1862. }

Sir: I have to report that I have met the enemy off this place this morning, at 9 o'clock, and after a very sharp engagement it have succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silenced and destroyed his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the Ellis, Capt. J. M. Cook, who is wounded and a prisoner on board the ship. I have other prisoners.

I am happy to say that our casual loss was few considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed and some wounded.

The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command is worthy of all praise.

None of our vessels are severely injured.

I shall leave here a small force, and visit the canals, and take a look into the other places before I return.

I have the honor, &c. J. C. ROWAN, (Signal), United States Navy, St. Louis, Feb. 12.

A special to the Republican dated at Fort Henry, February 11, says the gunboats (Conestoga, Tyler, and Lexington, returned from the Upper Tennessee last night.

The gunboats went as far as Florence, Alabama, and were received with the wildest joy by the people along the river.

Old men cried like children at the sight of the Stars and Stripes, and invited officers and men into their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal.

Large numbers were anxious to enlist under the OLD FLAG, and the Tyler brought down 250 to fill up the gunboat crews.

Our officers were assured if they would wait a few days, whole regiments could be raised, and if the government would give them arms to defend themselves they could bring Tennessee back to the Union in a few months.

They said when the secession ordinance was passed, armed men stood at the polls, and everything went as certain politicians said.

At Savannah, Clifton, Eastport, and Florence, the officers and men of our boats went ashore without arms, and mingled freely with the people.

The Union men along the river, comprising the wealthiest and best portion of the inhabitants, have large numbers of American flags.

Not a gun was fired, either going or coming.

The rebel gunboats—Eastport, Salto, Ward, and Muscle, only partially disabled, were captured and are here.

The Eastport had 250,000 feet of lumber on board, and the Ward had a quantity of iron plating.

Steamers Sam Vickman, Lynn Boyd, Julia Smith, Sam Orr, Appleton and Belle were burned by the rebels to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The Railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport belonging to Agent Brown, late of the federal navy. Among them were letters from Agent. Many, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the West.

150 hogsheds of tobacco, and a quantity of other freight will be brought down from the mouth of the Sandy river to-morrow.

A daily line of packers has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so gratifying to the rebels as the late victory, and gun boat expedition above named.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the Democrat, says Commodore Foote has just received dispatches from Captain Phelps of the gun boat Conestoga, announcing the return of the gun boat Expedition up the Tennessee river.

After capturing a new rebel gun boat, and destroying all other rebel boats on the river as far as Florence, Alabama.

THE GOOD NEWS CONFIRMED.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.

Official dispatches from Lieut. Phelps commanding gun boat Conestoga, received at Headquarters here, confirm previous reports of the Tennessee river expedition. The steam















# TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Age—Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Pennsylvania. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Business & Advertisements are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

J. W. COLE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATTHEW & ADAMS are our authorized agents for New York City—200 Broadway.

## The War.

Our telegraphic dispatches this week confirm those published in our last issue, in regard to the capture of Fort Donelson. The Fort was unconditionally surrendered on Sunday, the 16th inst., with 13,000 prisoners of war, including Generals Buckner and Johnson (Bushrod), and a vast amount of military stores and munitions of war. The celebrated ditch-digger, Pillow, and Floyd, the traitor-thief, thinking, we presume, that "discretion was the better part of valor," cowardly sneaked away with their respective commands the night before the surrender, and are now branded as traitors and poltroons by their own people.

Clarksville, Tennessee, where it was supposed the rebels would make a stand, has been abandoned, and is now occupied by our forces, and it is rumored that the rebels have offered to surrender Nashville, on condition that private property will be respected. It is announced that Gov. Harris has called the Tennessee Legislature together, for the purpose of annulling all unconstitutional acts passed by them, with the view of bringing that State back into the Union. As an evidence of returning loyalty in Tennessee, it is stated that two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson, recently, and surrendered themselves to our forces, saying that they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag. Andy Johnson—then whom a more devoted lover of his country or truer patriot does not live—has always said that Tennessee was forced out of the Union against the wishes of two-thirds of its inhabitants, and he has also said that when our army marched into Tennessee, thousands of her people would rally around the old flag and fight for the Union. That the noble Senator was right, the events that have transpired within the past few days have proved beyond a peradventure.

We have a report, by way of rebellion, that Savannah and Charleston are at the mercy of our forces. We have no doubt, if not already captured, both cities will soon fall.

Gen. Burnside has been reinforced, and has now forty thousand men at his command. We expect soon to hear that Norfolk is ours.

In Missouri the rebellion has nearly "pettered out." Price has been defeated, and his army driven into Arkansas, where it is likely to remain for some time to come.

We are of the opinion that the days of this accursed rebellion are numbered. The symptoms of its speedy overthrow are daily accumulating on every side, and a few more victories like that of Donelson will send Jeff. Davis and his traitorous crew to perdition, where they ought to have been consigned long ere this.

Brigadier Charles F. Smith.

This gallant officer, recently confirmed by the Senate and who led the column at the storming of Fort Donelson that was the first to drive the enemy from his entrenchments and plant the flag of the Union there, is an old army officer. He has a good record. He graduated at West Point in 1825, was an instructor of infantry tactics at the Academy from 1829 to 1833; First Lieutenant May 1832. Instructor and commandant of cadets at West Point from 1833 to 1842. Promoted Captain July 1838. Brevet Major May 9th, 1846 for gallant and distinguished conduct in the battles of Palo Alto, Rosaca de la Palma; Brevet Lieut. Col. September, 1839, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was second in the Utah army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson. During the time that a portion of the Tenth Infantry was stationed in Minnesota in the year 1856 and 1857, Gen. Smith was in command, his headquarters being Fort Snelling.

General Smith is a native of Pennsylvania. So says the St. Paul Press.

## The Kentucky Grand Army.

There are about 15,000 troops in Gen. Buell's department, says the St. Paul Press, divided into brigades of from 3,000 to 5,000 each, and four grand divisions of from 20,000 to 30,000 each. The division commanders are:

1. General Alexander McDowell McCook.
2. General George E. Thomas.
3. General Darius M. Mitchell.
4. General Thomas L. Crittenden.

Gen. Thomas has the left of the line at Somerset and London, on the road to East Tennessee. Gen. Mitchell has the center, and is now at Bowling Green. Gen. Crittenden has the right of the line, and with a portion at least of his command, has co-operated with Grant, at Fort Donelson. The division of Gen. McCook is the "reserve," and is in the rear of Bowling Green.

This army has some of the best military talent in the country among its leading officers, as it has, also, some of the best troops.

Colonel Richardson of the House Military Committee, is preparing a bill for the incarceration of and refusal to exchange all persons who have taken the oath to support the constitution of the United States, as Senators, Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and all who have been in the regular army or navy, and who have accepted offices, either civil or military, under the so-called Southern Confederacy. In short, to punish the leaders of the rebellion, and under no pretext to let them escape.

At the last reception of Secretary Stanton, at his house, he publicly said: "You must fight. If we are defeated, it cannot be helped. If victorious so much the better. But you must fight." It is this spirit which has animated the war in Missouri and Carolina, which will soon crush the enemy opposite the Capital, save the nation from bankruptcy, and restore the republic.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 17th says orders had been received by Governor Harvey, from General Halleck, directing all the available troops remaining in the State to be forwarded to Cairo at once, and that the 15th and 16th regiments, which are full, will go with as little delay as possible.

The decision of Judge McMillan, at the recent term of the District Court, ordering a peremptory writ of mandamus to issue in the county seat case, was reversed by the Supreme Court, at its late term, and the law for the removal of county seats, passed in 1858, decided unconstitutional. "Just as we predicted."

CHICAGO SENIARY.—The winter term of this school closes on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, and arrangements are being made for an exhibition on the evening of that day. The scholars are anticipating a "good time" on the occasion, and we presume will "do their prettiest" to have one.

The Soldier's Aid Society is becoming a flourishing institution. We called on them, last Saturday night, at the school house, and found a large crowd busily engaged in manufacturing hospital stores, such as bed-quilts, shirts, drawers, lint, etc. We bid them God speed in their work of humanity.

By a letter in the Milwaukee Wisconsin, we notice that Captain Samuel, of Co. F, First Wisconsin Regiment, has been appointed recruiting officer for that regiment. We expect soon to see the Captain's good natured phiz in this vicinity.

We are glad to learn that Prof. E. E. Edwards, who has been laboring under a severe attack of brain fever for the past few weeks, is recovering, and will probably be able to be out again in a short time.

B. W. Reynolds, Esq., Receiver of the Land Office at St. Croix Falls, preached at the Methodist Church last Sunday evening. We were not present, but hear his sermon highly spoken of.

Godey, for March, is received, and fully sustains its reputation of being the best Lady's Book published. We know of no magazine that is better worth its subscription price than Godey. Recollect, we can furnish it at \$2.00 per annum.

We have not yet received our Atlantic Monthly for February. What is the matter, gentlemen? Hope you don't intend to cut our acquaintance!

Mosher, Humphrey & Co., are selling the best quality of Carbon Oil at fifty-five cents per gallon. Now is the time to get your cans filled.

The weather for the past week has been quite mild and pleasant. Hope it will continue so.

We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Whitling for late St. Paul papers.

## News Items.

Gen. Burnside's official report of the engagement at Roanoke Island is simply confirmatory of the accounts previously furnished as by the rebels, with this difference—that their troops did not fight as well as they were given credit for.—Cut off from all chance of retreat and strongly fortified, it was expected that they would fight desperately to the bitter end. But they did not. After satisfying themselves of the superior armament of our vessels and the undoubted valor of our troops, they prudently surrendered, with a percentage of loss on both sides very small indeed compared with the forces engaged.

The official London Gazette contains a letter from Earl Russell to the Admiralty in which either of the American frigates is prohibited from using British ports. The Port of Nassau and other ports are of the Bahamas Islands are specially mentioned. When driven in by stress of weather, provisions may be supplied, but only such quantity of coal as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country is to be allowed, and no second supply is to be allowed to the same ship within a period of three months.

It is thought our authorities will be able to furnish the Richmond Junta with the 300 prisoners due them. Uncle Sam is now flush. He can stand heavy drafts for exchange, and if he should run "short" he has the means of making "good."

The Virginia correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "Out of the Fifth South Carolina regiment numbering eight hundred men, whose term of service is just expiring, but one hundred and seventy have signified their willingness to enlist 'for the war.'"

The St. Louis Democrat says:—"We regret to learn that Captain Porter is seriously ill from the scalding he received on the Essex at the Fort Henry bombardment. His lungs are seriously affected by the inhalation of the hot steam."

Senator Wilkinson has introduced resolutions declaring the treason of Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, and expelling him from the Senate. He has been dead to loyalty until it may well be said, "he stinketh."

The mystery attached to Gen. Beauregard's movements has been solved by the Nashville Banner of the 4th inst., which states that he was in that city on the third inst., and would proceed at once to Columbus.

## Execution of Bridge Burners Postponed.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.  
Gen. Halleck has issued an order, that in consideration of the recent victories won by the federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentences of the bridge burners heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton.

It is, however, held in reserve against railroads and telegraph lines, and therefore it is necessary to make severe examples, the original sentences against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Boards of commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance and on their recommendation will be issued for their release.

Six additional boat loads of the Donelson prisoners arrived last night, and this morning will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated.

Preparation will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis.

## From Missouri.

Sedalia, (Mo.), Feb. 19.  
Brig. General Edward Price, son of Sterling Price, Col. Phillips, Maj. Cross, and Capt. Crosby were captured near Warsaw, on Sunday night, and brought to this place. These prisoners were captured by Capt. Stubbs of the 8th Iowa.

They had some 500 recruits for Price in charge, who had just crossed the Osage river, but as Captain Stubbs had but a small force he did not follow them.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.  
Prof. Swallow, State Geologist, arrested last night was committed to prison on charge of disloyalty.

Names of rebel officers captured at Warsaw Saturday were incorrectly reported from Sedalia this morning. They are Brig. Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cross, and Captain Ingo. All of Major Price's staff.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.  
General Halleck to day telegraphed General Mclellan that General Curtis had taken Bentonville, Arkansas, with a considerable quantity of baggage wagons, &c.

Price being reinforced by McCulloch's command made a stand at Sugar Creek crossing Arkansas on the 19th, but was defeated after a short engagement and again fled.

Many prisoners were taken and a quantity of arms which his men threw away in their flight.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Chicago, Feb. 17.

Special to Times.—Pt. Donelson, Feb. 16.—Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally. We have Generals Buckner, Johnson, Bushrod, and 15,000 prisoners and also 3,000 horses. Pillow and Floyd with their brigades, ran away on steamers without letting General Buckner know their intentions.

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works and was first inside of the fortifications.

The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here. Prisoners are loading steamers for Cairo. Our loss is heavy, probably 400 killed and 800 wounded.

We lost a large percentage of officers among them Lieutenant Colonel Erwin of the 20th Illinois, White of the 31st, Smith of the 48th. Colonels John A. Logan, Lawler and Sampson are wounded.

Major Port of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates are prisoners and have gone to Nashville, being captured the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss is heavy, but not so large as ours as they fought under encirclements.

We should have taken them by storm on Saturday if our ammunition had not given out in the night.

McClernand's division, Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's brigades, suffered terribly. They were composed of the 8th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 20th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 45th, 48th, 49th Illinois.

Gen. Wallace, with the 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri, and some Ohio regiments participated in the fight.

Taylor's, Willard's, Schwartz's, McAllister's, and Dresser's batteries were also engaged from the commencement.

The enemy turned our right for half an hour, but our lost ground was more than regained.

Linnemore's brigade of Smith's division was first in the lower end of the enemy's works, which was done by a charge of bayonets. Nine tenths of the rebels were killed against our right.

Our forces on the right were ready all night. They recommenced the attack on Sunday morning, and were met on their approach by a white flag. Buckner having sent early in the morning a dispatch to Gen. Grant, surrendering the works of the Fort, extending some five miles on the outside.

The rebels lost 48 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores, and are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them.

Our troops from the moment of the investment of the Fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms, night and day, one half of the time without provisions, and all the time without tents, a portion of the time in heavy rain and snow.

BUCKNER'S LETTER TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, TENN., }  
February 16, 1862. }

To Brigadier General Grant, U. S. A.  
Sir:—The disposition of forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders and the overwhelming success of the Confederate arms, compels me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms, to accept the ungenial, unenviable terms which you propose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
S. B. BUCKNER,  
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER.

Our whole force was soon in the enemy's works and the rebel officers gave up their words.

The bulk of the rebels was much changed though they had known of the surrender long before our men were apprized of it, as Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's Brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few steamers they had.

At first many of the prisoners were loath to confess denunciations of the runaways and many acknowledged the hopelessness of their cause and intimated a willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

To a question to an officer, as to how many prisoners we have, he replied, you have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape.

THE NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible to get the list of the killed and wounded, as the killed have not all been brought in, and they are mixed up with the rebels killed.

A private message this evening to the Sanitary Commissioners from Cairo, says there are 300 killed, 600 wounded, and 100 missing.

THE WOUNDED ON BOTH SIDES TO GO TO ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.  
All the wounded, on both sides, will be brought to this city and placed in the hospitals.

A dozen or more surgeons, with a corps of nurses, left this afternoon for the battle field.

National salutes were fired at Benton Barracks, and the Arsenal, Jefferson Barracks, and all the forts surrounding the city, to day, in honor of our victory.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL POSITION.—PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

Chicago, Feb. 17.

immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From their entrenchments, rifle pits and abatis extending along the river behind the town of Dover.

Their fortifications on the land side, back from the river were at least four miles in length.

The water battery in the center of their fortifications, where it commanded the river mounted nine heavy guns.

The rebels were sore of success, and in any other case and against less brave troops, they could have held their position against a hundred thousand.

The business of getting different brigades in position and attaching new arrivals to different commands, took up the greater part of Friday night.

THE ACTION ON SATURDAY.

At daylight on Saturday the enemy opened on the 18th Illinois, when all of Oglesby's brigade was soon engaged, which was followed by Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, the latter acting under McClernand.

As the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and General Grant had been called away to the gunboats, the movements of all the troops, except those under McClernand, and without any other than general order.

At a suggestion from McClernand, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, who were nearly out of ammunition.

From the commencement until 10 o'clock the fight was terrific.

The troops on the right were disposed as follows:

McArthur's brigade, with the 15th, 41st, 17th, and 19th Illinois.

Next, Oglesby's brigade, the 9th, 14th, 29th, 30th and 31st Illinois, and Schwartz's & Dresser's batteries.

Next, Wallace's brigade, with the 11th, 20th, 45th, and 48th.

Those three brigades composed McClernand's division, and bore the brunt of the battle. It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and confusion in getting up reinforcements, and retreating about half a mile.

As soon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours, retired, the enemy occupied the field, when General Grant ordered General Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left.

This order was obeyed with alacrity and cheers from our daring soldiery, and soon the old flag was displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments.

Gen. Grant then sent word to McClernand and Wallace that Gen. Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right.

Gen. Wallace's brigade the 11th and 18th Indiana, with some Ohio regiments, were rapidly thrown in position, and a company of Chicago light artillery was planted in the road.

The rebels supposing we were in retreat, came yelling out of their works into the road. The Chicago boys poured a hailstorm of grape and canister into their ranks, slaughtering dozens of them.

Simultaneously with this the infantry commenced firing, and the rebels were pell mell back into their works, our men advancing and taking possession of the ground lost and a little hill besides.

Fresh troops who had not been in action, came then through forward.

Just as the shades of night drew on, we were in strong position ready to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made on Sunday morning.

Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting and have suffered terribly.

They would undoubtedly have held their first position, but for failure of ammunition, until ordered to storm.

The ammunition wagons were some distance from the hills, preventing their being moved rapidly.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home.

Hardly a man who went over the field after the battle, did not discover some comrades who had fallen.

We lost three Lieut. Colonels, and almost one quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night, a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

Every man was at his post.

The 25th Illinois was on the extreme right.

WHAT WAS SEEN SUNDAY MORNING.

At daylight an advance was made, and when the full light of day broke forth, white flags were seen hung in many places on the enemy's works.

An officer at a convenient point was informed that they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning.

PROPOSAL FROM BUCKNER FOR AN ARMISTICE.

The following pitiful correspondence passed between the Commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, }  
February 16, 1862. }

Sir:—In consideration of the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command, and in that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am very respectfully,  
[Signed.] S. B. BUCKNER,  
Brigadier General.

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, IN FRONT OF FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862. }

Sir:—Yours of this date, proposing an armistice, and the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received.

No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Brig. Gen. Com.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.

The Tribune's special says that the position occupied by our troops at Fort Donelson was such that not more than one regiment could operate at the same time, while the rebels could bring nearly their whole force to bear against them.

The first regiment to receive the rebels was the 18th Illinois, which fought with desperate courage until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were forced to retire, and were replaced by the 8th. They too, were forced to retire after firing their last round.

Meanwhile other regiments were lending such feeble aid as their position would admit.

Gen. Wallace was then ordered to reinforce McClernand and sent two brigades from the center.

The 31st Illinois, Col. Logan, fought like veterans, defending Schwartz's battery, under a most gallant fire, until every horse in the battery was killed together with all the officers who had charge of the guns, as well as the Lieut. Colonel, the acting Major, seven Captains and a number of Lieutenants of the 31st had been killed and the Colonel wounded.

Being nearly surrounded Capt. McCook who was left in command drew off what was left of the regiment, not however until the last round of ammunition was exhausted and they had commenced to drive the rebels before them.

The second brigade then came up and took the place of the retired one and fought desperately losing a great number of killed, but with the assistance of a portion of Wallace's division, 49th and 99th Ohio, drove the rebels back to their entrenchments gaining portions of ground lost.

The object of the rebels evidently was to cut their way through our troops.

The General John on taken is Bushrod Johnson, a Brigadier from Tennessee.

Fort Donelson, Feb. 18.

The great fire which was seen up the river from this point last night was the burning of the Tennessee rolling mills, four miles from here by our gunboats. The works had been used by the rebels for manufacturing shot and shell and other material of war. It was an extensive concern.

Gen. Grant has promulgated most stringent orders against plundering from the inhabitants. Also stealing property taken in battle. Before surrendering the rebels threw most of their late mails into the river.

Floyd's brigade, fearing it might be taken, threw all their arms, which were Minnie rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged in fishing them out.

Capt. Dixon, rebel Chief of Artillery, and the engineer who constructed the fortifications, was killed in bombardment Friday, in one of his own batteries.

Cairo, Feb. 19.

It is believed that a portion of the rebel prisoners will be sent to Alton, others to Chicago, Fort Wayne and Detroit.

Troops are continually arriving and departing for the seat of war.

It is believed if permitted to do so, that many rebel prisoners would gladly take up arms on the Union side. Numbers of the privates declare that they have seen enough of secession. The officers, however, generally are very morose and bitter in their expressions against the North.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.

The Republican's Cairo dispatch says the latest advices from Fort Donelson report the gunboat St. Louis, Captain Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarksville and found the enemy had abandoned that place in a panic.

Two large flats, laden with munitions of war, were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarksville.

Everything is being removed to Nashville as fast as possible, where the next rebel stand would be made.

Everything at Fort Donelson is progressing satisfactorily. Our army is encamped in the captured works, having comfortable quarters in the huts and tents.

The late garrison soldiers are very enthusiastic and anxious to march at once against Nashville.

With the exception of severe cold, consequent upon recent exposure, the army was well.

The actual number of prisoners taken is 13,300. Among them Gen. West, not previously mentioned.

A Union scout who has been operating up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, reached here this morning, and reports that one span of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bridge, crossing the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, was destroyed on Saturday last, by Union men in that vicinity.

It was reported that the Bridge at Bridgeport, 70 miles above Decatur, had been disabled, but this is not confirmed.

Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Fort Donelson, stating that one thousand more rebel prisoners have been taken. They came down river to reinforce the Fort, not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

General Halleck has sent the following dispatch to Gen. McClellan:

Clarksville has been taken with enough supplies for our army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by General Smith's division.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.

Specials from Cairo to the Republican and Democrat, say, on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to

Donelson and gave themselves up, saying they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag.

It is declared that strong objections will be raised by the Tennesseans against the Bowling Green force offering battle at Nashville. The Provost Marshal at La. Keville sent word to Gen. Grant to come up and occupy the place at once. Officers of the Union boats now lying there represent the Union feeling as very strong and the people state that they had been made to believe that the Union army was composed of Germans and negroes, for abolition purposes; but now they see it is not, they are anxious to return to their allegiance.

Prominent citizens there say a similar feeling will pervade the whole staff within a week. Governor Harris has called a meeting of the Legislature next Monday for the purpose, it is affirmed, of having all unconstitutional acts passed by them immediately annulled, and Tennessee officers and citizens declare the State will soon be back in the Union.

Generals Buckner and Johnson are still at Donelson. Gen. Canham has sent sixty nurses and ten surgeons to attend the wounded at Mount City.

Chicago, Feb. 20.

Tribune's Cairo Correspondent.—On Tuesday night of course 1,111 Illinois, who were not killed wounded or missing. Of the regiment not more than 140 effective men are left.

One thousand prisoners, Mississippians and Texans, left last night for Chicago.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says:

The newspapers have given circulation to reports in relation to Generals McClellan and Halleck, which are utterly untrue, but evidently designed to create misunderstanding and jealousy. We are authorized by General Halleck to state that he has at all times received the most hearty co-operation from General McClellan, and that in all the military operations in this Department he has had the advice and approbation of the General-in-Chief. The two Generals are in almost constant communication by telegraph.

Southern News.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 20.

Notice have been received by General Wool that some four hundred exchanged prisoners would be sent down the James river yesterday, the George Washington and the Express left at about noon for the appointed meeting place.

The fog did not lift till late in the evening. This forenoon sunrise the expected prisoners made their appearance on the William Allison, which, it seemed, had also anchored for the night a few miles above us.

The prisoners were transferred to our boats.

A flag of truce to Craney Island this afternoon took several prisoners down and brought back the crew of the steamer Fingal, which ran the blockade of Savannah sometime since, with a valuable cargo. The captain and crew of the light ship before reported as having gone ashore died. The last severe storm, and the crew of a British schooner which also ran into Savannah.

Neither Colonel Corcoran, Colonel Lee, nor Major Revere are among the returned prisoners. No news of interest is reported.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain the following dispatch:

Augusta, Ga. Feb. 18.

Prof. Paul arrived here to-night from Nashville. He says that Fort Donelson fell on Sunday morning, and that General Johnson had telegraphed to the enemy and offered to surrender. Nashville on condition that private property would be respected. No answer was received but the majority of the citizens







